sometimes the thirsty man or beast has to remain for

Special Correspondence of The London News.

CAMP OF THE LIGHT DIVISION, June 18, 1855. Ten days or more before this reaches you the electric telegraph will have given you the news that Se vastopol has been again bombarded and stormed— unsuccessfully. Soften down the humiliating fact as hat obedient messenger may, I have to report the naked truth, and apprise you that we have received an unredeemed and undeniable check, which not in-adequately balances accounts between the enemy and surrelyes for at least one of our three general actions fought and won since we set foot in the Crimea. If to smooth away the unpleasant results of a defeat by concealing losses on our own side and underrating brave deeds performed and substantial benefits gained

smooth away the unpleasant results of a defeat by concealing losses on our own side and underrating brave deeds; performed and substantial benefits gained by the enemy, were in any way compatible with the duty of one on whom some, at least, of the home public are dependent for their knowledge of what occars here, I might attempt to give a softening coloring to the affair which would be more "official" than straightforward in the element of naked truth. Beaten we have been, however, as the following unvaraished narrative of the whole matter from first to last will establish—in the face of every statement to the contrary, from those whom either official or other unwillingness to own the fact may induce to represent otherwise.

In one of the closing paragraphs of my last letter I mentioned that camp ramor and significant movement of troops toward the front, justified the expectation of early and decisive action against the town; and the mail that bore my dispatch was not half way across the Black Sea before the guns along the whole line of attack opened fire for a third general bombardsment. This took place about dawn yesterday morning, when a shower of heavy shot and shell began to be poured down upon the devoted works of the Malakoff and Redan, which seemed to render it impossible for any men who ever breathed to work replying guns for an hour. Work them, however, the Russians did; and till well on in the forenoon they gave us a "Roland for "an Oliver" from every embrasare from which they could point a run. About noon their fire slackened, and from the Malakoff especially—on which the French were keeping up a perfect flood of shot and shell from the adjacent Mamerian—only an odd discharge from a solitary couple of guns replied to the storm that burst from along the line of the Allies batteries; the Redan was rather brisker, but be fore smodown it too seemed to have received it quietus from the well-directed fire of our own batteries on its front, and the belief was general that its guns were deprived of further

siently warm centinuation of explosive compliments from both ourselves and the French.

Such, in brief, was the character of the bombardment th oughout the day—unceasing, and apparently in every way satisfactory in its results. So far as I can ascertain at this early hour after the unfortunate affair, the original design of the allied generals was to make a joint attack upon the Malakoff—which taken, the Redan could be no longer held by the enemy. The English were to assault it on the southwest side, while the French stormed on the northeast, another column simultaneously making a foint against the Redan, to keep those of its flanking gans which might be still unailenced from annoying the assailants of the Malakoff. Our force to be engaged was to consist of three attacking parties of 400 each, and the same number of working parties of so each. Such was the arrangement so far as anything was known of it among the quidawars of the enum till late last evening. It then, however, became rumored that the whole plan had been altered, and that the French were to have the Malakoff to themselves, while we made a threefold attack on the Redan at its salient and two reentering angles. This was the case. Our force was to consist of four columns, one for each of the points of attack, composed of an engineer officer and ten sappers, a covering party of one hundred rides, fifty men with wool bags, 100 (sailors) with scaling-ladders, 400 main stormers, a supporting force of 800, and a working party of 400, with a fourth to advance and threaten the enemy's party of one hundred rides, fifty men with wool-bags, 100 (sailors) with scaling-ladders, 400 main stormers, a supporting force of 800, and a working party of 400, with a fourth to advance and threaten the enemy's works at the head of the Dockyard Creek and, if possible, effect a lodgment in the ruined buildings on that side of the town. Accordingly about minight the troops told off for these services paraded and marched down from the camp by the ravines which lead from the front to the several directions above mentioned. I should remark that the 23d Regiment had been chosen to lead the storming; but shortly after 2 o'clock—an hour after the affair began—Gen. Airey succeeded in having this honor transferred to the 34th, his own old regiment, with what result will be seen. o clock—an hour are the analysis of the 34th, his own old regiment, with what result will be seen. About 3 o'clock the French advanced to the attack of the Malakoff, and a few minutes after the signal was made for our own to rush on the Redan. By some unaccountable blundering the covering party got ahead of the stormers, to whom report attributes no great haste in advancing, and immediate confusion was the result. Equally unexplainable is the fact that, instead of making for their assigned points of attack at the three angles above specified, the parties jumbled into one, and in this state moved on into fire. Fearful then was the reception that awaited them. From out every embrasare—whose guns we had fondly thought silenced during the day—an iron shower of grope and cantater was vomited forth with desolating effect, knocking down dozens for every gun, and adding panic to the previously existing confusion. I may mention, in partial explanation, that many of the men present were raw recruits, recently drafted from the depots in England; but even had they been veterans of many a hard-fought campaign, they could not have advanced under so terrine and annihilating a storm as met them along the whole front. Seeing the sad plight of the stormers and their coverers, the supporting party then dashed on to join them; but they too were compelled, with sadly shattered ranks, to seek shelter behind the broken breastworks of the old Russian trenches before the Redan, where they lay for several hours interchanging rifle shots with the enemy's musketeers, who swarmed within and along the parapets of the work. Seeing everything lost, the communders of the work. Seeing everything lost, the communders of the work. Seeing everything lost, the communders of the work as fee and impracticable till our guns, by a terrific fire had drawn off the enemy's pieces from their grace and canister practice, when our men were gradually enabled to escape back out of fire, and so off the field altogether—maniled and cut up more than they would ha his own old regiment, with what result will be

had drawn off the enemy's pieces from their grape and canister practice, when our men were gradually enabled to escape back out of fire, and so off the field altogether—mauled and cut up more than they would have been after an ordinary general action, and this without having done a single injury of importance to the enemy. The fourth column, under tieneral Eyro, had meantime effected the proposed lodgment so completely that they got in and could not get out, except at the cost of running the gauntlet of a similar fasil-de of grape to that which had swept down so many of their commades. They remain there at this moment, I believe, and can only hope to escape during the night.

Such, in few words, is the reverse which we have met with to-day—the fortieth anniversary of Waterioo. If report is to be believed, the day had been waited for to wipe out the last rankling memories of the great Belgian field, and cement our new sympathies by a hand-in-hand victory over a common foe. Last night not a man in either camp doubted the certainty of our success; and yet failure has fallen on us like a thunder clap after all. The blame, however, lies not so much with Lord Ragian as with Sir George Brown, who generally commanded, and his brigade officers: the last especially have blundered in a manner which is assurprising as it has been disastrous, and—to repeat what I have already stated—we have in consequence lost as many officers and men as would have gained a pitched battle in the field. Of the former I may mention Gen. Sir John Campbell, whose head was knocked off with a round shot; Lord West, leutenant-colonel of the 20th; Colonel Yea of the 7th Fusileers first wounded and afterward killed and stripped naked; and Captain Lee of the 21st; beside many others both killed and wounded, whose names I cannot as yet learn, in the hurry of closing my letter for the mail. The regiments most severely injured have been the 7th, 23d, 57th and 88th; but as no returns have yet been made of their casualties I can do no more than state this

destructive to any one they inflicted serious personal injuries on several both of the officers and men. I know not if you have received any description of these ingenious contrivances for the blowing up of the unwary; and if not I may repeat what I have heard of them from an officer who belonged to the party which dug up no less than eighty-four of them during the late successful attack on the Quarries. They consist of two square boxes buried about ten inches below the surface of the ground, and connected together by a glass tube filled with an acid, and rising out of the mass of explosive material which files both; from the center of this last another small vertical tube rises to the level of the ground, likewise filled with a chemical liquid, which when and rising out of the mass of explosive material which files both; from the center of this last another small vertical tube rises to the level of the ground, likewise filled with a chemical liquid, which when mingled with that in the lower tube, by being pressed down into it by the foot of the passer, ignites, explodes the powder, and blows the unfortunate victim or victims in transitu above into the air. In the attack upon the quarries only two of these went off: but several, I am informed, exploded during this morning's approach to the Redan. A single letter, however, would not suffice to relate all the disastrous incidents of the day's doings, nor to detail the series of blunders by which the occurrence may be explained. I presume, of course, to offer no opinion on the worth or otherwise of the plan of attack which I have mentioned; it was probably capable of being carried out successfully, had its executants been other than the wooden-headed old women in regimentals with whom lay its carrying out in their several brigades. The feeling, however, throughout the camp—both with officers and men—is, that a heavy loss has been sustained through the most wretched mismanagement by which troops could be sacrificed, rather than owing to any vast difficulties in the way of the capture of either of the works assailed. We have, at all events, the unsatisfactory consolation of knowing that not ourselves alone have failed; for the French have been beaten off from before the Malakoff with a loss compared with which ours has been triding. Beside four generals they have lost very many colonels and other superior officers, and, report says, not less than three thousand rank and file. This last figure is French have been beaten off from before the Malakoff with a loss compared with which ours has been trilling. Beside four generals they have lost very many colonels and other superior officers, and, report says, not less than three thousand rank and file. This last figure is probably exanggerated; but the fact is certain that their loss has been great. The enemy, on the other hand, appear to have gained their success at but a small cost, though they must have saffered considerably during the course of yes-erday's bombardment. The terribly effective array of preparation with which they met and repulsed the advance of our men can only be explained on the supposition that their guns had been withdrawn under cover and kept in readiness for the assault which they knew would follow the bombardment; or, if really silenced by our batteries during the course of the day, had been replaced by heavy field artillery run up into the embrasures and loaded chock full of grape and canister as they were. Before the next mail goes out I may probably be able to learn some explanation of many points in the day's events which at present admit only of conjecture; and if so I shall let you have it in my next letter, with the numbers of our killed and wounded, as yet unknown. The general feeling in the camp is, that the misadventure must be speedily and at all costs retrieved; and I hope therefore to communicate before many days that the debt we now owe the creeny has been gloriously liquidated.

Beside these unfortunate occurrences before Sevastopol itself, we have news of the crossing of the Chernaya and attack on Liprandi's lines by a combined force of French, Sardminans and Turks; but the details of this movement you will doubtless learn by this post from your correspondent with the army of Omer Pasha, and of it, therefore, I need say nothing. Report says that this force is to move round to the north side of the town; but this is not likely, for there is reason to hope that our failure of to-day will be relieved by a speedier course

Special Correspondence of The London Daily News.

HIGHTS BEFORE SEVASTOPOL, June 21, 1855. The original plan of attack, as I mentioned in the letter of Monday, contemplated a joint English and French assault of the Malakoff, which, as commanding the Redan and forming the grand key to the whole network of redoubts and batteries in front of the place, would, if taken, have at once rendered the former untenable, and piaced the whole town and harbor at the mercy of the captors. For reasons, however, which nobody can understand, this very sensible and apparently most practicable design was abandoned, and th plan was changed into one of a simultaneous attack of the two great works—the Malakoff being undertaken by the French and the Redan by ourselves. The firs manifest disadvantage of this arrangement wa the spreading of our forces over a field of difficulties the spreading of our forces over a field of difficulties nearly double in extent, and enabling the enemy to bring a vast number of guns into play against us, which, in the former case, could not have injured a man. To vastly enhance the chances of failure involved in this plan to ourselves, our whole attacking force, including supports and every body eise, was limited to some four thousand men; while the French, with a much juster appreciation of the difficulty that full to their share, told off twenty-five thousand. Of our handful again, a large proportion consisted of raw fell to their share, told off twenty-five thousand. Of our handful, again, a large proportion consisted of raw recruits, recently arrived to fill up the gaps in the regi-ments selected for the service—regiments which, with one or two exceptions, have borne the whole brant of our trench-fighting, and suffered accordingly. This was done through no want of old soldiers, of whom the third and fourth divisions could have furnished alundares—men who have been kent connearatively our trench-fighting, and suffered accordingly. This was done through no want of oil soldiers, of whom the third and fourth divisions could have furnished abundance—men who have been kept comparatively idle while their comrades of the Light and Second Divisions have been worked like gatley-slaves. Sir George Brown, I believe, is to be thanked for this selection; anxious as he was to gain fresh laurels for his own command, though he well knew the untried materiel of which so large a proportion of its strength is composed. I have already mentioned that the 23d Regiment had been chosen to lead the attack, and that, through a similar motive of mistaken desire to bring glery to his own favorite corp. Gea. Airey was, at the eleventh hour, permitted to assign this place of honor to the 34th—a regiment which, whether justly or not, enjoys only a moderate reputation among the others now in camp. Later still in the evening preceding the assault, Sir George discovered that the major commanding the 23d was still laid up with a wound received in the attack on the Quarries, and that the senior captain—an officer, by the way, of some 18 years service—would have charge of the corps during the storming. "Impossible this will never do," said the friend of apoplectic neck farmiture, "another regiment, with a field-officer in command, must be substituted." A message to this effect was telegraphed to headquarters, but Lord Raglam, with a degree of common sense which was quite unmilitary, overruled his second's objection, and replied that an officer of Captain — s length of service, be his rank what it might, should be quite as fit to lead his regiment into action as any field officer in the service, and accordingly that no substitution should be made. I merely mention these trifles to show the state of uncertainty and confusion in which our preparations were till almost within an hour before the assaulting foremarched down toward the scene of its struggle and creat. Then another deviation from the original pan of attack was made, al serily compelled a slackening of the alillad fire, and during this resulte there was reason to expect that the Russians would employ themselves in making good the highest done to their batteries during the day. It was therefore arranged that at daybreak on Monday a ter-refore arranged that at daybreak on Monday a terrific fire of shot and shell should be poured into the Redan and Malakoff to render as many of their guns as possible inequable of mischief. An hour or so, how-ever before the combined forces marched from the camp the French Commander in Chief rode over to camp the French Commander-in-Chief rode over to our own headquarters and declared that he could not wait for this preliminary assault of artillery, as he would have so many men in his treaches before the Malakoff that there would be no cover for them; and, consequently, they (and we) must attack at daybreak, at all hazards, and take the chance of finding the enemy's guns in the most favorable condition in which our bombardment and their owners' subsequent idleness might have left them. Of course Lord Raglan complied, though forty-nine out of fifty of the subalterns in his camp would have foretold the consequences to be expected; and, accordingly, soon after the first streaks of sunlight broke over the horizon the doomed thousands rushed to defeat and death.

So little is ever known of the details of French operations here, that I can give you few particulars of

rations here, that I can give you few particulars of their attack on the Malakoff; but their plan of assault their attack on the Malakoff; but their plan of assault appears to have consisted in assailing the work on both flanks and the front simultaneously, and with overwhelming numbers—twenty-five thousand are said to have been actually engaged. In just retribution for the disregard of their General to the good to be expected from a short morning's bombardment, they found the redoubt swarming with defenders, and guns bristling from every combrasure. On them, as on our own men, showers of grape and canister were poured out, literally mowing down whole battalions at a time; while from along the whole semicircular line of para-

pet the crowding riflemen sent volley after volley into their disordered ranks, that passed through them like a sheet of moiten lead. Three times they gave way, and as often rallied; but were finally driven back after a struggle of some three hours and a half, leaving the space between the Mamelen and Malakoff literally covered with the dead and dying.

a straggle of some three hours and a half, leaving the space between the Mamelen and Malakoff literally covered with the dead and dying.

With our own men the space to be passed over from our most advanced trenches to the Redan was somewhere about seven hundred yards, and from the first moment of their rushing over the parapet toward the point of attack, they were met by the same awful and annihilating storm of canister and grape. Many fell within the first dozen of yards, and thence on to some broken ground about midway, in which the remainder sought cover, the field was strewed with the slain and wounded. An officer present in the affair, and who was ore of the few who escaped univjured, described the fire to me as being perfectly awful—much more severe, he assured me, than that which greeted our men at Alma, where he also fought, and received a wound. Few of them ever reached the abouts in front of the work—none, I believe, ever even saw the deep ditch which protects its approaches. I have already mentioned the confusion which characterized the first commencement of our movement; and coupling this with the murderous preparations made by the enemy, yen will be at no loss to understand that success was most improbable. I shall presently mention what the Russians thought of our generalship, as repeated in my own hearing by one of themselves. During the whole affair Lord Raglan and Sir G. Brown were ensconced within our Segun battery; but though this afforded a good view of the scene of the struggle and of the disorder which marked it, for some reasons unknown to uninitiaved spectators, they appeared unable to give any efficient directions for the correction of our multiplied blunders. When the whole sad scene was ended, our men struggled back by every safe avenue to the camp, in a state of dispirited confusion well in keeping with the mobilike disorder in which they had been throughout the assault. I know not what may have been the feelings of our defeat—for I presume the scribes at headquarters made no attempt had shown themselves deficient in what, under proper

About mids i ht of Monday I was roused up by the sound of a terrific camponade and sustained musketry fire, along the whole front from our left to the French right, and on hastening out to the hight in advance of the Victoria Redoubt, heard and witnessed what induced me to believe that a night attack had been made by ourselves and the French to retrieve the fortune of the day. From the Malakoff to the extreme left of the Redam—a space of about a mile—whole clouds of flame burst along the line from the sustained discharges of some two bundred cannon, while masketry filled up the short intervals from both our own and the enemy's ground. The night was pitch dark, and as the storm of shells whistled through the air, nothing sould be grander than the fiery parabolas of these terrible messengers, from battery to redoubt, and from redoubt back again to battery. I have neither time nor power to describe the tragnificent but awful these terrible messengers, from battery to redoubt, and from redoubt back again to battery. I have neither time nor power to describe the transificant but awful pyrotechnic scene. A badly aimed shell from the Malakoff passed high over the Mamelon, and fell some sixty yards from where I stood; but though this was safe enough, I deemed it best to shift my ground, and so retired. A loud "three times "three' rose upon the midnight air from the direction of the Redan; and as one can never be his taken in this peculiar vocal product of British lungs, I jumped to the pleasant conclusion that the Redan was our own. I was, however, mistaken; and the explanation of the whole affair was this; during the night, the French, endeavoring to take advantage of the darkness, had crept out from the Mamelon to recover a number of scaling ladders which they had been compelled to abandon during the attack. The Russians perceived them and opened a smart fire of grape from the guns of the Malakoff, which was replied to by shell from the Mamelon. Almost simultaneously a party of the enemy emerged from the Redan, in expectation of what they deemed a similar attack to that attempted by the French, and being perceived by our men, a volley of musketry was poured into them, and chose given with the bayonet. After a short stand the Russians turned and fled, and it was at this juncture that the hurrahs I have mentioned were sent after them. After this the cannonade was kept up for some time from both lines in the manner I have remarket.

for some time from both lines in the manner I have remarked.

Next morning there was hardly a gun fired on either side: and about 12 o'clock we helisted a flag to request the necessary truce for the burial of our dead. A delay of some minutes having occurred before an answer was given—but during which messengers were seen hurrying from the redoubt to ward where we supposed the General of the Russian trenches to be—the wisearre of an officer in command on our side, a guardsman of more hight than apparent intelligence, ordered the flag to be pulled down. Five minutes after, several Russian efficers mounted the parapet and waved their caps, as if inviting us to renew the request; but Capt. ——refused, alleging that he must "wait "for further orders," and this, though many of our poor wounded fellows were lying within sight, writhing in pain and thirst under a broiling sun! "Further orders" were waited for, and no trace was again asked till 4 o clock, when it was at once granted, and when our dead and wounded, the latter in a most painful state, were brought in. The Russians threw out an advanced line of sentries to keep of prying painful state, we're brought in. The Russians through out an naivanced line of sentries to keep off prying eyes from the Redan, and a similar precaution having been taken on our side the neutral space was thus narrowed greatly. The scenes of battle carnage have been often enough described, so I need only say that this one was like the rest—harrowing to look on. this one was like the rest—harrowing to look on. Dead and dying lay all over the ground. During this proceeding a number of Russian officers mingled among our party, and as several of them spoke English fluently, a good deal was said. Their "pumping" helinetion, however, was so marked as in most cases to defeat itself; though one of our officers was guilty of the indiscretion of informing a very suave interrogator that their grape did sad injury to our men in possession of the lately-taken Quarries—a remark which procured his instant order to the rear by Gen. Airey. It was by one of these polite foce that the inquiry was made of an Englishman at my side whether "our Generals had really been drunk or not during the recent assault. The Russians having helped us to gather in the dead, the whole said duty was soon performed, and the truce brought to an end. Since then nothing of interest has occurred, and the firing has nearly been suspended altogether.

LORD RAGLAN'S ACCOUNT.

Before Sevastorol, Jane 19, 1855.

My Lond: I informed your Lordship, on the 16th, that new batteries had been completed, and that in consequence the Allies would be enabled to resume the oftensive against Sevastopol with the utmost vigor.

Accordingly, on the 17th, at daylight, a very heavy fire was opened from all the batteries in the English and French trenches, and maintained throughout the day, and the effect produced appeared so satisfactory, that it was determined that the French should attack the Malakoff works the next morning, and that the English should assail the Redan as soon after as I might consider it desirable.

It was at first proposed that the artillery fire should be resumed on the morning of the 18th, and should be BEFORE SEVASTOPOL, June 19, 1855.

be resumed on the morning of the 18th, and shou kept up for about two hours, for the purpose of des-ing any works the enemy might have thrown un-uight, and of opening ing any works the enemy might have thrown up in the night, and of opening passages through the abattis that covered the Redan; but on the evening of the 17th it was intimated to me by General Pelissier that he had determined, upon further consideration, that the attack by his troops should take place at three the fol-

The French therefore commenced their operations as day broke, and as their several columns came within range of the enemy's fire, they encountered the most serious opposition, both from musketry and the guss in the works, which had been silenced the previous evening, and observing this I was induced at once to order our columns to move out of the trenches upon the Bules.

the Redan.

It had been arranged that detachments from the Light. Second and Fourth Divisions, which I placed for the occasion under the command of Liest-Gen. Sir G. Brown, should be formed into three columns; that the right one should attack the left face of the Redan between the flanking batteries; that the center should advance upon the salient angle; and that the left should move upon the recutering angle formed by the advance upon the salient angle; and that the left should move upon the recutering angle formed by the right face and flank of the work; the first and last preceding the center column.

The flank columns at once obeyed the signal to ad-

The flank columns at once obeyed the signal to advance, preceded by covering parties of the Rifle Brigade, and by sailors carrying ladders, and the soldiers carrying woolbags; but they had no sooner shown themselves beyond the trenches than they were assailed by a most murderous fire of grape and muskerry. Those in advance were either killed or wounded, and the remainder found it impossible to proceed. I never before witnessed such a continued and heavy fire of grape and muskerry from the enemy's works, which appeared to be fully manned; and the long list of killed and wounded in the Light and 4th Divisions, and the seamen of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Peel, who was unfortunately wounded though not severely, will show that a very large proportion of those that went forward fell. Major-General Sir John Campbell, who led the left attack, and Col. Shadforth of the 57th, who commanded the storming party under

his direction, were both killed, as was also Col. Yea of the Royal Fusiliers, who led the right column. I cannot say too much in praise of these officers. Major-General Sir J. Cempbell had commanded the Fourth Division from the period of the battle of Inkermann till the arrival very recently of Lieut.-Gen. Beatinck. He had devoted himself to his duty without any intermission, and had acquired the confidence and respect of all. I most deeply lement his loss.

Col. Shadforth had maintained the efficiency of his regiment by constant attention to all the details of his command: and Col. Yea was not only distinguished for his gallantry, but had exercised his coatrol of the Hoyal Fusiliers in such a manner as to win the affections of the roldiers under his orders, and to secure to them every comfort and accommodation which his personal exertions could procure for them.

I shall not be able to send your fordship correct lists of the killed and wounded by this opportunity, but I will forward them by telegraph as soon as they are made out.

I have not any definite information upon the move-

I have not any definite information upon the movements of the French columns, and the atmosphere became so obscured by the smoke from the gaus and masketry, that it was not possible by personal observation to ascertain their progress, though I was particularly well situated for the purpose; but I understand that their left column, under Gen. Dautemarre, passed the advanced works of the enemy, and threatened the gorge of the Malakoff Tower; and that the two other columns, under Gens. Mayran and Brunet, who both, I regret to say, were killed, met with obstacles equal to those we encountered, and were obliged in consequence to abandon the attack.

The superiority of our fire on the day we opened led both General Pellissier and myself, and the officers of the Artillery and Engineers of the two services, and the armies in general, to conclude that the Russian artillery fire was in a great measure subdued, and that the operation we projected could be undertaken with every prospect of success. The result has shown that the iterources of the enemy were not exhausted, and that they still lead the newer, either from their ships or I bave not any definite information upon the move

every prospect of success. The result has shown that the resources of the enemy were not exhausted, and that they still had the power, either from their ships or from their shallends, to bring an overwhelming fire upon their assailants.

While the direct attack upon the Redam was proceeding, Lieutenant-General Sir R. England was directed to send one of the brigsdes of the Third Division, under the command of Major-General Barnard, down the Worenzow Ravine, with a view to give support to the attacking columns on his right; and the other brigade, under Major-General Eyre, still further to the left, to threaten the works at the head of the Dockyard Creek.

Dockyard Creek.

I have not jet received their reports, and shall not be able to send them to your lordship to-day; but Gen.

Eyre was very seriously engaged, and he himself wounded, though I am happy to say not severely, and he possessed himself of a churchyard which the enemy had hitherto carefully wat hed, and some houses within the place; but as the town front was not stracked it became necessary to withdraw his brigade at night.

I shall make a special report upon this by the next mail, and I shall avail myself of the same opportunity to name to you the officers who have been particularly mentiones it one.

to anne to you the officers who have been particularly mentiones to me.

I am concerned to have to inform you that Lieut.—
Col. Tybien of the Royal Engineers, whose services I have had the greatest pleasure in bringing so frequently to your loviship's notice, is very severely wounded. The account I received of him this morning is upon the whole satisfactory, and I entertain strong hopes that his valuable life will be preserved.

I feel greatly indebted to Sir G. Brown for the manner in which be conducted the duties I entrusted to him; and my warmest acknowledgements are due to Major-General Harry Jones, not only for his valuable essistance on the present occasion, but for the able, zealous, and energetic manner in which he has conducted the siege operations since he assumed the command of the Royal Engineers.

He received a wound from a grape-shot in the forchead yesterday, which I trust will not prove serious.

I brought up the 1st Division from the vicinity of

Balaklava as a reserve, and I shall retain them on

Balakhya as a receive, and I stall retain them on these high's.

The Sardinian troops, under General La Marmora, and the the Turkish troops, under Omer Pacha, crossed the Chernaya on the 17th inst., and occupy positions in front of Chorgonna. Teey have not come in contact with any large body of the enemy.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

P. S.—I inclose lists of casualties in the Naval Brigade to the 18th inst., inclusive. I regret to say these

de to the 18th inst., inclusive. I regret to say those

A FRENCH ACCOUNT.

Parts, Tuesday, July 3, 1855.

I call your particular attention to a correspondence in the Constitutionnel, giving an account of the dis-astrous affair of June 18. It confirms my surmise that the Moniteur had greatly understated the loss suffered on that occasion; 5,000 men hors de combat are now speken of, whereas the Moniteur only returned about 3,000. But the appearance of this correspondence seems to me very important in this respect, that it indicates a disposition to attribute the failure to gross mismanagement on the part of General Pelissier. The Constitutionnel would certainly not venture to lend it columns to the propagation of such a charge, unless it were well assured of the views entertained in high

The following is the substance of the correspondence

referred to.
"BEFORE SEVASTOPOL, Monday, June 18, 1855. "My last letter announced to you some very sudden changes in the different commands of the army. General Polissier, by a new organization, cut the second corps d'armée in two. General Bosquet received the command of the corps of observation on the Chernaya, composed of four divisions of infantry, a reserve of artiflety and two divisions of cavalry. The four old dicomposed of four divisions of infantry, a reserve of actillery and two divisions of cavalry. The four old divisions which had so valiantly fought the battle of June 7, and had, under General Bosquet's direction, carried the White Works and the Mamelon Vert, found themselves therefore dispersed. These regiments, thoroughly accustomed to the trenches, disciplined for a long while by a chief in whom they had entire confidence, apt at getting themselves out of difficulties in ground which they knew thoroughly, used to act together, confident in each other and full of noble emulation, were separated on June 16. Camou's and Dalac's divisions descended into the plain; Brunet's and Mayran's divisions, those veterans of the siege on the right, remeined on the hills. The division commanded by General d'Autemarre, which arrived in the course of the day from Kersch, and a division of the Imperial Gnard, replaced the two old divisions. General Regnant to Saint Jean d'Augely received the command of all this part of our lines.

all this part of our lines.
"There changes on the very eve of a general attack "These changes on the very eve of a general attack occasioned some regret, for the army was fully prepared to assault the Malakeff fortifications; and it had been announced that on the next day, the 17th, the artillery would be ready to open the fire of its new batteries. Gen. D'Autemarre is one of the most energetic officers in the army, and his reputation, gloriously acquired, is great among the soldiers. But his troops, like those of St. Jean d'Augely, did not know the ground on which they were to fight—a most important point in a siege. Further, they wanted the 'cohesion' of the treops whose place they took. In a word, that unity, that bond between the general and the soldier, the fruit of time and mutual esteem, was altogether wanting. All these changes took place at once. It was at the same time made known that the fire would open the next day, and that on the 18th, after 24 hours' cannonade only, the assault would be given, under the in-mediate orders of Gan. Patiasies, who reserved to himself the presental direction of the enterprise. was at the same time made known that the fire would open the next day, and that on the 18th, after 24 hours' cannonade only, the assault would be given, under the in-mediate orders of Gon. Polissier, who reserved to himself the personal direction of the enterprise. The fire was very hot all the 17th, and during the night of the 17th and 18th. The generals had received in the day-time all their orders from Gen. Pelissier. Generals D'Antemarre, Mayran and Brunet were to lead the attack. The division of the Gaarcs and the other battalians were to form the reserve. Gen. Mayran was to attack the point battery, (by Carcening Bay.) and execute a turning movement upon Malakoff. General Brunet was to pass between the fort called the Linte Redam, on the left bank of the Carcening ravine, and the Mamelon Vert, and was so to gain one side of the Malakoff Tower. General d'Autemaire was to follow the course of the Karabelnaia ravine, which forms an elbow of the Mamelon Vert, and to pass between Malakoff and the Grand Redan. Such in the gross, and without entering into minute details, was the pian adopted by General Pelissier, under whose direct command the troops were for the first time to meet the enemy. It was then from him alone, during the whole battle, that the general impulsion and the minutest orders were to emanate. The English were simultaneously to attack the Grand Redan. At 5 o'clock signal rockets were to warn the Generals of division that the moment for the strack had arrived. In the night this arrangement was changed and the attack indicated for 3 o'clock. In the night the Russians made a sortie on the Carcening side, a little before daybreak. General Mayran's division was engaged in meeting them a quarter of an hour before the time fixed for the advance. In consequence of this unexpected circumstance this division received alone the entire fire of the Russian batteries, and as the General in Chief did not snive on the ground till the hour appointed this difficult situation was cruelly prolonged. When General P

bay, and the batteries on the other side of the water also vomited forth projectiles. This division was then mown down—that is the word—the soldiers fell like ears of corn under the hand of the reaper. It did not give way, however, notwithstanding the death of Brunet, but, like the 3d division, it was compelled to profit by the inequalities of the ground, to take shelter and wait for the reserves. During this time General d'Autemarre also was marching. He got up to the tower, and after a desperate struggle remained master of part of the ground, but was exposed to the fire of a redoubt which he could not scale. For twenty minutes the eagle of the 19th Regiment floated on the epaulement, and numbers of men who came up to cover it were killed in their turn. The General at lass, taken in the rear by fire from the Redan, was compelled to retreat.

* The English set out half an hour too late, instead of marching at the same instant with General at Autemare. They got up to a ditch, which they could not cross, lost two Generals and several officers, and then returned to their parallels, from which they did not stir. * The three French divisions were terribly cut up. General de Villiers was wounded. did not stir. * * The three French divisions were terribly cut up. General de Villiers was wounded. Almost all the colonels were hors de combat. Whole bettalions disappeared, so to speak. The total loss is about 5,000 hors de combat—2,000 in d'Autemarre's and 1,500 in each of the others."

ABANDONMENT OF ANAPA. A letter, dated on board the Napoleon, off Anapa,

A letter, dated on board the Napoleon, of Anapa, of June 11, gives the following account of the state of the town when the Allies entered the place:

"As soon as the vessels had anchored off the place the Admirals, Charner and Stewart, landed, when a dreadful seene of destruction presented itself to their view. The fortifications which surrounded the town had been blown up on three or four different points and three enormous breaches made, with the ruins scattered round in all directions. Mines had been fired by means of electric apparatus, the remnants of the conducting wires, covered with gutta percha, lying strewed about on the ground. The largest of the breaches was on the seaside, near the landing-place, and it was through it that the Admirals and the officers who accompanied them entered the town. On going along the ramparts they found all the guns spiked, the carringes of the guns burnt, and many of the cannon with their trunnions broken off. The park of artillery contained an enormous quantity of shot and shells of all sizes, and everything showed that the supply of warlike stores in the place had been immense. The barracks, storehouses and private houses were completely empty; such articles as from their weight were too for easy removal were broken up and renered unfit for use. The roofs of some of the houses were still burning; the churches have been completely despoised; the two large bells of the principal one were broken; the religious bassi-relievi which ornamented the exterior were destroyed with hammers, and even the inscriptions on the tombstones in the cometery efface). It was on the morning of the 5th that he kussian troops, armed with hammer and pickax, commenced this work of destruction, and on the 6th they set fire to the place and then left it, taking a westerly direction, and carrying with them their wives, children and most valuable property. They crossed the Bougour, and then blew up the small bridge over that inver, at about a quarter of a mile from the town. The town of Anapa is buil f June 11, gives the following account of the state of the town when the Allies entered the place: presents a salient angle, one side of woich fronts the sea, and the other slopes off inland; this hill forms, as it were, the extremity of one of the counterforts of the Cancasian mountains, which run away toward the west and are lost in the distance. The town is separated by fine meadows from the nearest mountain, which is inhabited by the Circassians, who are only kept in respect by the fortifications round the town. The garrison is said to have amounted to 8,000 men, and the soldiers with their wives and children lived in small low houses covered with thatch or tiles. Most of them had small gardens. All the houses would have been exposed to the soldiers would have been exposed to the soldiers which have been exposed to the greatest danger, from which they could not have been removed by sending them into the interior, as they would then have been limbte to full into the hands of the Circassians. The garrison, attacked by sea and land, would have had no chance of successful resistance, and they therefore adopted a pradent course in evacuating the place and joining the other Russian forces nearest to them. Anapa has no port; its rondstead, though prety good in Summer, would not be a safe anchorage in Winter. By using great precaution vessels may be brought tolerably close to the town. The Napoleon is anchored in 10 fathons water, at about seven cables' length from the fortress, with a sandy bottom."

FRANCE.

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH. The following is the text of the speech delivered by the Emperor on the opening of the Legislative Assembly on the 2d inst.:

Mexicure les Senateurs, Messieurs les Députés:

The diplomatic negotiations commenced during the course of our last session already made you foresce that I should be obliged to call you tegether when they terminated. Unhappily the Conferences of Vienna have been powerless to procure peace, and I come again te appeal to your patriotism and to the patriotism of the country.

Were we wanting in inoderation in settling the conditions? I do not fear to examine the question before you. Nearly one year had passed since the commencement of the war, and already France and England had saved Turkey, gained two battles, forced Russia to exacute the Principalities, and to exhaust her forces in the defense of the Crimea. We had, moreover, in our favor the adhesion of Austria and the moral approbation of the rest of Europe.

In this situation the Cabinet of Vienna asked us if we would consent to treat upon bases vaguely formulated before our successes. A refusal on our part seemed natural. Was it not to be supposed, in fact, that the demands of France and England would increase in proportion to the greatness of the struggle and of the sacrifices already made? Well, France and England cid not turn their advantages to account, or even make the most of the rights given to them by previous treaties, so much had they at heart to facilitate peace and to give an unchallengeable proof of their moderation.

We restricted curselves to ask, in the interests of Germany, the free navigation of the Danube, and a breakwater against the Russian flood which continual.

We restricted curselves to ask, in the interests of Germany, the free navigation of the Danube, and a breakwater against the Russian flood which continually obstructed the mouths of that great river. We demanded, in the interests of Turkey and of Austria, a better Constitution for the Danubian Principalities, that they might serve as a barrier against the repeated invasions of the North. We demanded, in the interests of humanity and of justice, the same guarantees for the Christians of every confession under the exclusive protection of the Suitan. In the interests of the Porte, as well as those of Europe, we demanded that Russia should limit to a reasonable degree, sufficient to shield her against any attack, the number of her ships in the Black Sea, a number which she could er ships in the Black Sea, a number which she could

cient to shield her against any attack, the number of her ships in the Black Sea, a number which she could only meintain with an aggressive object.

Well, all these propositions, which I may call magnations. From their disinterestedness, and which were approved in principle by Austria, by Prussia, and by Kussia herself, evaporated in the Conferences. Russia, who had consented, in theory, to put an end to her reponderance in the Black Sea, has refused every limitation of her naval forces, and we have still to wait for Austria to fulfill her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive if the negotiations failed.

Austria, it is true, proposed to us to guarantee with her by treaty the Independence of Turkey, and to consider for the future as a cases belli an increase of the number of Russian ships of war exceeding that before the commencement of hostilities. To accept such a proposition was impossible, for it in no manner bound Russia; and, on the contrary, we should have appeared to anction her preponderance in the Black Sea by treaty. The war had to follow its course.

The admirable devotion of the army and navy will, I trust, soon lead to a happy result. It is for you to provide me with the means to continue the struggle. The country has already shown what resources it has at its command, and the confedence it places in me. Some months since it offered me 1,700,000,000ft. more

The country has already shown what resources it has at its command, and the confidence it places in me. Some months since it offered me 1,700,000,000f. more than I demanded. A portion of that sum will suffice to maintain its military honor and its rights as a great nation. I had resolved to go and place myself in the midst of that valiant army, where the presence of the Sovereign could not have failed to produce a happy influence, and a witness of the heroic efforts of our soldiers, I should have been proud to lead them; but serious questions agitated shroad, which have always remained pending, and circumstances at home demanded new and important measures. It was, therefore, with regret that I abandoned the idea.

My Government will propose to you to vote the Aunual Recruitment bill. There will be no extraordinary levy, and the bill will take the usual course necessary for the regularity of the administration of a recruitment bill a year in advance.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let us pay here solemnly a just tribute of praise to those who fight for the country, let us mingle our regrets for those whose lost we have to deplore. So great an example of abnegation and constancy will not have been given in vain to the world. Let not the necessary sacrifices discoura, y us, for, as you are aware, a nation must either abdicate every political character, or if it possesses the instinct and the will to act conformably to its generous nature, to its historical fraditions, to its providential mission, it must learn how to support at times the trials which alone can retemper it and restore it to the rank which has been given to it.

Faith in the Almighty, perseverance is our efforts, and we shall arrive at a peace worthy of the alliance of two great sations.

of two great nations.

CHINA.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR.

Correspondence of The London Daily News. Hose-Kose, May 10, 1855.

Admiral Sir James Stirling waited until the 1st inst. for the return of her Majesty's ship Rattler from Siam; but, finding no chance of her arrival, his Excellency sailed in the Winchester (flag-ship) northward. We

sailed in the Winchester (flag-ship) northward. We hear that the British fleet will proceed to the Amoor or Saghalien, and that part of the fleet will remain there for the purpose of maintaining a strict blockade, and to prevent the Russian vessels of war in that river putting to sea and annoying our trade with China.

The progress of the rebellion is little talked of just now. The prevailing famine has compelled the insurgents to give over fighting, at least on any scale; starvation stares every one in the face, and the Imperialists have it all their own way; but the frightful famine now dominant may produce a not less fearful reaction, augmented and hastened by the horrors which famine inevitably occasions. There is a report current that the Emperor Hien-Fung is dead, but no confirmatory accounts have been received of such an event. The insurgents still hold Nankin, but we do not hear of their making any advancement toward Pekin. Canton remains quiet in a political sense, but its domestic state is frightful in consequence of the famine. The Circular of the Canton Chamber of Commerce dated the 7th inst. remarks:

its domestic state is frightful in consequence of the famine. The Circular of the Canton Chamber of Commerce dated the 7th inst. remarks:

"The scarcity of food reverted to in our last circular has continued to exercise a very painful and depressing influence throughout the month; thousands have been dying from starvation, and famine with all ts horrors prevails, to the complete derangement, of course, of all trade. A large fleet of grain junks dispatched for the relief of this city are detained on the west coast by pirates. Foreign aid has been solicited to effect their release, but with what result has not transpired. Importations of foreign rice have been considerable, and though far inadequate to the wants of so vast a population have buoyed up hope that relief is at hand, and so relieved temporarily, the pressure causing a decline of about 80 cents from the highest point of the market. It is to be feared, however, that prices will rule high for some time, notwithstanding ail the grain which foreigners can import, the neighboring country having suffered so severely by that the property is the search of the richest soil is now left without cultivation. The scarcity of food is supposed to have driven the inspression showers leaving their strongholds and tion. The scarcity of food is supposed to have driven the insurgents elsewhere, leaving their strongholds are easy prey to the Mandarins."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

In the English money market the funds opened at a decline of ith on the morning of the 2d; a partial recovery then took place and the last official price was of to 91. Omnium left off at 47 premium. Bank Stock 2101 to 2111. Exchequer Bonds 100; to 101. Foreign Security was heavy with a limited amount of

The Cons market was dull at a decline of 1/. The English supplies were dropping off, and the foreign had been less with the exception of OATS, BEANS, and PEAS. Country FLOUR was less abundant. BARLEY was firm with a moderate business.

The trade accounts from the manufacturing towns for the week were on the whole satisfactory. The ex-cellent prospects of the harvest, both in England and on America having produced a general increase of confidence. At Manchester considerable fluctuations had occurred in prices and the ability of the manufacturers to make a decided concession owing to the reaction of Cotton at Liverpool had led to an extended although not a large business. At Birmingham the Iron trade showed increasing firmness. In Copper and Brass trades remain setive. At Nottingham th was a partial improvement in the Lace trade. In the Woolen districts a good average business had been transacted and prices were steady and stocks de-

business was very limited, and the sales barely reached 6,000 bales-2,000 on speculation and for export. Prices were slightly in favor of the buyer.

The steamer Tennessee arrived at Southampton from Baltimore on the 3d. She was to be chartered to the French or British Government, by Messrs. Croxkey & Co., for the transport service.
Liverpool Cotton Market,—Liverpool, Satur

day, June 30,-The Corron Market to-day closed great firmness but less animation, and yesterday's prices were fully maintained. Sales 10,000 bales including 4,000 on speculation. Monday, July 2-The market closed with a hosvy

feeling, and prices of American were nearly id. * the lower than on Saturday. Sales of 6,000 bales—1,000 on speculation and 1,000 for export to Russia-chiefly Tuesday Evening, July 3. The market closed

quietly and heavily. Sales 3,000 bales, including 500 on speculation and 500 for export. Prices are various and are quoted "unchanged" to nearly id. lower than Friday last. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET,-Mesers, Rich.

ardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular reports: Liverpool Tuesday exening-The Corn trade continues very dull and the tendency is downward. At to-day's market, in the absence of demand, scarcely a transaction took place. Indian Corn was nominally 1/ lower, but there were no sales to fix quotations.

The Provision trade is unchanged.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE FUNDS, July 3.-The Stock market was sensibly firmer. Consols which opened at 90 to 91 ex. div. for July 10 rose to 91 to 1. Stock Exchange business continued limited. The Foreign Stock market remained inanimate, but steady.
LIVERPOOL, COTTON MARKET, July 3—Business very

moderate, sales barely reaching 3,000 bales; 1,000 of speculation and for export. Prices rather easy.

The London Daily News thus notices the debut of Miss Escott at Drury iano Theater in Italian opera:
Miss Lucy Escott, who performed the part of Elena,
is an American lady whose recent successes at several
of the principal theaters in Italy have been much spoken of. Her appearance is youthful and pleasing.
Her figure is small and somewhat slight, but very elegant; her features are very delicate and feminine, and
her voice, a high soprano, is remarkably clear and
flexible, with that vibrating quality which conduces
greatly to expression. Her intonation is beautifully
true, and her execution and style are those of a highly
accomplished artist. The manner in which she sang
her first air, "O matulin albori," charmed he audience
at once; and her whole performance, full of refinement,
spirit and sensibility, was a continued triumph. Miss Escott at Drury lane Theater in Italian opera:

CONCLUSION OF THE EXAMINATIONS ON CHARGE OF Conclusion of the Examinations on Changs of Existing Soldiers for the Criman.—The argument in the case of Mr. Rowecroft, the British Consul, charged with enlisting soldiers for the English army, having been concluded on Wednesday evening, the Commissioner's Court proceeded yesterday morning to the trial of the other parties implicated. By agreement the evidence brought forward by the Government in the case of the British Consul was considered as evidence in these cases, and the attorneys of the defendants submitted the cases without producing any evidence for defense.

defendants submitted the cases where a providence for defense.

The Court ordered the discharge of all the parties except Capt. McKay, Capt. Porsiner, Dr. Hamilton, and Turubull. All those discharged were privates. The officers are retained in custody. The decision of the Court in their cases, as well as in that of the Britten of the Court in their cases, as well as in that of the Britten of the Court in their cases, as well as in that of the Britten of the Court in their cases, as well as in that of the Britten of the Court in their cases, as well as in that of the Britten of the Court in their cases, as well as in that of the Britten of the ish Consul, will be given this morning at 11 o'clock. (Cincinnati Gazette, July 16

Accident.—A girl working in Lawrance's rope-walk, Bushwick, while at work on Saturday had her arm caught in the machinery and torn to pieces.